

Coniopteryx tineiformis, Steph.—Thorney, August 15th–19th, 1913 (L. A. Carr).

PANORPIDÆ (Scorpion-flies).

Panorpa communis, Linn.—Common throughout the county, June 12th–August 24th, 1913.

P. cognata, Ramb.—Bulwell, July 6th, 1912 (F. M. Robinson); Thorney, August 15th–19th, 1913, two specimens (L. A. Carr); near Newbound Mill, Teversall, August 3rd, 1912.

P. germanica, Linn.—Common everywhere in Notts; taken from May 11th to September 12th.

[In addition to those above mentioned, the following species have been recorded for Nottinghamshire:—

Hemerobius inconspicuus, McLach.—Clumber Park, 1908 (Lady Robinson).

H. stigma, Steph.—Worksop, 1904 (Lady Robinson).

H. atrifrons, McLach. and *H. concinnus*, Steph.—Worksop, 1908 (Lady Robinson).

Chrysopa vulgaris, Schrd.—South Leverton (Rev. A. Thornley); Shireoaks, Worksop (J. T. Houghton).

Nothochrysa capitata, Fab.—Sherwood Forest (H. Donisthorpe).]

A NEW GENUS OF TRYDYMINE MISCOGASTERIDÆ
(HYMENOPTERA CHALCIDOIDEA).

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

TRYDYMINI.

EPITEROBIA, n. gen.

Female.—Agreeing with *Terobia*, Foerster, but the scutellum with a distinct cross suture before apex, and the marginal vein is fully twice the length of the stigmal, which is distinctly shorter than the postmarginal. Both mandibles flattened, distinctly 4-dentate. Abdomen conic-ovate, keeled beneath, the second segment longest, occupying about a fifth of the surface, its caudal margin with a slight notch at the meson; abdomen somewhat longer than the rest of the body. Antennæ with the first ring-joint very short, inserted below the middle of the face but somewhat above the ventral ends of the eyes. Lateral margins of propodeum carinated, but true lateral carinæ absent, the median carina distinct, not very long, complete. Spiracle small, round, *central* (i. e. midway between cephalic and caudal margins, far from cephalic margin). Parapsidal furrows deep.

Male.—Not known.

Type.—The following species.

Epiterobia reticulatithorax, n. sp.

Female.—Length, 1.15 mm. Dark coppery green, the wings hyaline, the thorax finely reticulated, the lines not raised, smooth on scutellum caudad of cross-suture; propodeum glabrous. Coxæ con-

colourous, the femora also, the knees, tibiæ and tarsi pale. Mandibles somewhat like an outspread hand with the last finger-joints turned down and the thumb hidden. Antennæ pale yellowish, the pedicel above at base and the club dusky. Club somewhat enlarged; funicle joints subglobular, wider than long, increasing somewhat in size, distad, but always shorter than the pedicel, which is a little longer than wide. Club apparently with a minute apical fourth joint (excluding this, antennæ 13-jointed with two ring joints).

Described from one female captured by sweeping in forest, December 2nd, 1912 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat.—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag, the head and a hind leg on a slide. In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

The species was described with a Bausch and Lomb microscope, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

DO HOUSE-FLIES HYBERNATE?—It is commonly believed that the persistence of *Musca domestica* from one season to another is ensured by the survival of a certain number of fertilized females, which pass through the winter usually in a dormant condition in nooks and crannies in houses, and become the mothers of the earliest broods of the following year. In spite, however, of the large amount of attention bestowed upon the House-fly during the last few years, owing to the recognition of its importance as a disease-carrier, definite proof that the insect hibernates in the perfect state is still wanting; indeed, Dr. Henry Skinner, as the result of an observation made by him last March at Philadelphia, U.S.A., has recently answered the question at the head of this note by stating that: "House-flies pass the winter in the pupal stage and in no other way" ('Entomological News,' vol. xxiv, No. 7, July, 1913, p. 304). This conclusion, it should be noted, is directly at variance with results obtained in this country by both Newstead and Jepson.

Did we possess exact knowledge of what happens to the House-fly in the interval that elapses between the disappearance of the last belated stragglers in November and December, and the sporadic invasion of our dwellings in the following June by the earliest skirmishers of the season, it is obvious that we might be able to deal more effectually with an ever-recurring menace to the public health. This point has not been overlooked in the investigations upon "Flies as Carriers of Infection," which for several years past have been carried on by the Local Government Board, under the direction of Dr. S. Monekton Copeman, F.R.S., but hitherto the results have been purely negative. Hibernating flies belonging to several species have been found in attics and elsewhere, but upon careful examination it was found that these did not include a single House-fly. In this matter the importance of accurate determination of species is obvious, and the object of the present note is to enlist during the